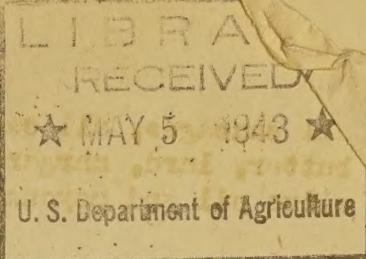


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Reserve

WARTIME MEAT RATIONING AND LICENSING  
AS THEY AFFECT FARMERS

Meat rationing and licensing have created new rules and regulations for wartime America to learn and follow. The purpose of these rules is: (1) To provide fighters with sufficient meat, and (2) to divide fairly the supply set aside for civilians. Everyone will want to help achieve those ends.

The licensing program is designed to record the amount of meat handled by local operators so that the quantity can be controlled and a further check kept on its wholesomeness. This program is administered by the Food Distribution Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is handled locally by the county USDA War Boards. They are to issue permits and are in a position to answer questions and make decisions.

The rationing program governs the flow of point stamps, the red ones, in War Ration Book Two. This will be administered by the OPA. The local War Price and Ration Boards are empowered to issue and collect stamps and are able to supply the necessary information.

Resident farm operators who slaughter to obtain meat for their own use under these two programs will be able to proceed about as formerly. They are asked to limit consumption to the rationed amounts. Anyone who sells meat to others, however, will need a permit to slaughter and will have to collect point stamps for the OPA.

All nonresident farm operators and city people will need a permit to slaughter animals, and must collect and report point stamps for all meat delivered. They may consume in their own households the meat derived from animals they raise without surrender of point stamps. They must, however, give point stamps for all meats from purchased animals.

Custom slaughterers or those who process meat on a custom basis exclusively need no permit and have no quota. They must collect point stamps for all meat handled. Under the present rules (which may be amended), these custom slaughterers need accept no point stamps for the actual slaughter of an animal, but must collect currently valid stamps from a consumer's ration book for the return of the meat derived from the animal slaughtered. This provision will limit the use that farmers or others can make of custom slaughterers. Few families will have enough valid stamps to cover the amount of meat normally dressed at one time. When meat is accepted by a custom operator for curing or processing he is to give the owner of the meat a ration-point check of sufficient point value to cover the weight of the meat to be processed. The owner of the meat is to exchange this ration-point check at the nearest local War Price and Ration Board for a certificate, which he can give to the custom operator when he gets the processed meat.

Products rationed

All fresh, smoked, frozen, cured, and canned beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, including all variety meats such as liver, hearts, and kidneys, and



all sausages, all canned fish, cheeses (excluding cottage, pot, and baker's), butter, lard, margarine, shortening, and salad and cooking oils (excluding olive oil and mayonnaise).

#### Red stamps.

Red stamps from War Ration Book Two will be used when buying the rationed products listed above. The Government will announce values for each kind of rationed food. The point values will be based on the supply, consumer preference, and pound value of the item. Point values will change from time to time, based on changes in the supply. Sixteen points will become valid each week in April and remain valid for the balance of the month. A stamps become valid March 29; B stamps, April 4; C stamps, April 11; D stamps, April 18; E stamps, April 25.

#### Trade points.

The point value of carcasses on wholesale cuts is less per pound than that of most trimmed retail cuts. This is to allow for the waste or shrinkage in making the retail cuts. A schedule of these trade points for wholesale transaction as well as the consumer points for retail sales will be given to the farmer when he gets his slaughter permit.

#### Point banking.

Local banks where the operator has his money checking account will be able to open a "point account" for the handler of rationed products. Anyone who handles, or has handled since January 1, 1942, as much as \$2,000 worth of rationed food in a single month must open a point account. Smaller operators may do so, if they wish, but it is not mandatory.

The details of the regulations for both the permit and the rationing program follow:

1. A resident farm operator who dresses his own animals for the exclusive use of his household.

a. Under the licensing program (USDA War Boards)-

- (1) He needs no slaughtering permit.
- (2) He has no quota.

b. Under the rationing program (OPA)-

- (1) He is expected to limit his consumption to the announced civilian ration.
- (2) He can slaughter his yearly share of meat at such times as are convenient.
- (3) Animals slaughtered for him on his own farm by an itinerant butcher require no surrender of point stamps.



- (4) Animals slaughtered for him in a custom-slaughtering establishment by the proprietor or employees of the proprietor require the surrender of no stamps for the actual slaughtering. However, currently valid red stamps from his own and his family's War Ration Books Two are to be surrendered to the custom slaughterer to get possession of the meat derived from the animal slaughtered in this way. (Note: Custom slaughtering under this provision would be rarely available to a family. It would not have enough currently valid stamps. The OPA recognizes this situation and is working out a suitable amendment.)

If slaughtering is done on the premises and with the use of facilities of a custom slaughterer, by someone other than the proprietor or an employee of the proprietor (as in the case of rental of the facilities by the farmer for slaughtering by himself or by an itinerant butcher in his employ), no stamps need be surrendered by the farmer to gain possession of the meat.

Fat rendered or meat made into sausage or cured on a custom basis requires acceptance by the farmer from the custom operator of a point-ration check of sufficient point value to cover the weight of the meat or fat to be processed. This check, the farmer is to take, or mail, to the nearest local War Price and Ration Board, where it will be exchanged for a certificate. The certificate is to be given to the custom operator by the farmer when he receives the processed meat. No point stamps need be taken from the farmer's ration book.

Point checks or point stamps are not needed for the custom chilling, cutting, grinding, packaging, freezing, and storing of meat. These services are not defined as "processing."

- (5) Families that supply themselves with their own home-dressed meat will need point stamps only for the purchase of some commercial meats or for custom service. The OPA requests that the point stamps which balance the home supply be left in the book.

2. A resident farm operator who slaughters his own animals and "delivers" (sells or transfers) all or part of the meat.

a. Under licensing program (USDA War Boards) -

- (1) He needs a permit.
- (2) He has a yearly quota of delivered meat which is the amount of meat or the live weight of animals from which meat was sold in 1941.

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- (a) If this live weight was over 10,000 pounds and under 300,000 pounds, he applies for a "butcher's" permit.
  - (b) If under 10,000 pounds he applies for a "farm slaughterer's" permit.
  - (c) If he supplies no base for 1941, his "farm slaughter's" quota is 300 pounds of meat or the meat from three animals, only one of which may be a beef.
- (3) He stamps each accessible wholesale cut of delivered meat with his permit number. Meat sold by "farm slaughterer's" to consumers may be tagged instead of stamped.

b. Under rationing program (OPA) -

- (1) He collects the proper number of point stamps for the meat delivered and turns in those point stamps with the proper reporting form to the local War Price and Rationing Board.
- (2) If he has a permit as a "farm slaughterer" he may accept future point stamps from the consumer's book so that he can sell large pieces of meat. This means that he may accept stamps that have not yet become valid.
- (3) Meat lent to others in exchange for a return of a similar quantity later on, as in a meat ring, or meat that is exchanged for meat, as beef for pork, will carry the permit stamp but does not require point stamps.

3. A person who does not live on a farm but who produces livestock in whole or in substantial part.

a. Under licensing program (USDA War Boards) -

- (1) He obtains a permit
- (2) His permit ("butcher's" or "local slaughterer's") will depend on his base or the amount of meat he delivered in 1941. That base will also be his quota for 1943.
- (3) If he has no 1941 base he may have a "butcher's" permit, but he may only slaughter animals which he has produced "in whole or in substantial part" for the exclusive use of his own family.
- (4) He is to have "adequate facilities" for slaughtering.
- (5) He stamps each accessible wholesale cut with his permit number.

b. Under rationing program (OPA) -

- (1) He must grade all beef and choice veal and stamp the grade on the wholesale cuts.



- (2) He must collect currently valid red stamps from War Ration Book Two for all meats sold. He may not accept future point stamps from his customers. He returns the point stamps collected, together with a report form which he will receive when he obtains his permit, to his nearest local War Price and Ration Board.
  - (3) He and members of his household may consume meat derived from animals he raised without surrender of ration points.
  - (4) He may use future stamps from his own or his household's War Ration Books Two to buy meat for family use from farmer-slaughterers. For all purchases of meat other than from farmer-slaughterers, he may use only currently valid point stamps.
4. A person living in town who does not produce livestock in whole or in substantial part and who wishes to buy animals and kill or have them killed for meat.
- a. Under licensing program (USDA War Boards) -
    - (1) If he has a 1941 base of delivered meat, he may apply for a "butcher's" permit and slaughter for himself or others, as in No. 3.
    - (2) If he has no 1941 base, he is not entitled to a slaughtering permit.
  - b. Under rationing program (OPA) -
    - (1) If he has a slaughtering permit he collects point stamps for all meat handled including that used by his own household.
    - (2) He may not collect future stamps from purchasers or from himself.
    - (3) If he has no slaughtering permit he buys meat in the same way as any other consumer. Licensed "farm slaughterers" may accept future point stamps from consumers who buy in quantity
5. A custom slaughterer, such as a locker-plant operator, who also slaughters some of his own animals.
- a. Under licensing program (USDA War Boards) -
    - (1) If slaughter of his own animals during the 1941 base period was in excess of 300,000 pounds live weight and the operator is not registered with OPA (as are the larger-quota slaughterers) application should be made for a "local slaughterer's" permit. If the 1941 slaughter was less than 300,000 pounds live weight, application should be made for a "butcher's" permit.



- (2) Both these permits require "adequate facilities," stamping the permit number on each accessible wholesale cut, and monthly reports.

b. Under rationing program (OPA) -

- (1) He collects point stamps for all meat sold.
- (2) He may not take future point stamps from consumers, but, in order to deal in quantities with commercial meat handlers, he may accept point checks drawn against the ration banking account of the commercial meat handler.
- (3) He will stamp the grade on choice veal and on all beef above the cutter grade.

6. A custom slaughterer who in person or by agent slaughters meat animals for others exclusively.

a. Under licensing program (USDA War Boards) -

- (1) He needs no permit.
- (2) He has no quota or 1941 base.
- (3) Itinerant butchers come under this classification.

b. Under rationing program (OPA) -

- (1) He must collect point stamps covering all meat handled.
- (2) He may open a point account at his local bank. However, this is not necessary unless the volume exceeded \$2,000 in any month since January 1, 1942.
- (3) He may not accept future point stamps from consumers' ration books.
- (4) Itinerant butchers are an exception to this rule. They need not collect point stamps for services.

7. A Custom processor who cures or smokes meat, renders lard, makes sausage, etc., on a custom basis exclusively.

a. Under licensing program (USDA War Boards) -

- (1) He needs no permit.
- (2) He has no quota or 1941 base.



b. Under rationing program (OPA) -

- (1) He gives a "point check" to all patrons who deliver meat for processing.
- (2) He collects from the consumer patron, when he comes for his processed meat, a certificate which the patron receives from the local War Price and Ration Board in exchange for the point-check of the custom processor.
- (3) Point stamps covering trade with commercial meat handlers are cleared through the point-banking system.
- (4) Chilling, cutting, packaging, grinding, freezing, and storing meat are not defined as "processing," and no point stamps need be collected for performing these services.



B. Underwriting Program (O.A.)

- (1) The office will check all letters who deliver mail for insurance.
- (2) Immediately after the contract is made, when he comes for his first payment, a certificate will be given to him for the first \$100.00 and when he comes in again for the balance of the contract.
- (3) Policies are given to the insured with a certain amount of money and are placed in the policy book.
- (4) All the letters, including, including, including, and including, are not to be given as "insurance" and no policy should be collected for performing these duties.